

Cuticura Talcum is Cooling and Comforting

Daily use of this pure, fragrant, antiseptic Talcum Powder is soothing and refreshing to the skin. An ideal toilet powder.

Sample Box, Price 10¢. M. L. Adams, Canadian Distributor, "The Express," 124, West Beaver Street, Toronto, Ont. (Telephone 234). Talcum 25¢.

A New Year's Resolution

This is the season when with Christmas thoughts of "Peace on earth, good-will toward men" still uppermost in our minds we turn our faces toward the New Year in the hope and expectation that it will prove a better, happier, more prosperous year than the one that has gone before. New Year resolutions are made; some are kept, many are broken, because man is after very human and weak.

But there is one guiding motive in the lives of all which surely we ought to adopt and determine to keep. It will cost us nothing to do so but a little self-restraint, and it will add immeasurably to our own happiness and peace of mind, and to the progress and prosperity of every local community, every province, and the Dominion as a whole. Nay more, its universal acceptance and practice would constitute a permanent guarantee of the peace of the world and the well-being of the human race.

It is the essence of the Christmas message, "Peace and Good-will Toward Men." It is the golden rule of life, doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us. It is a spirit of tolerance, of brotherhood, a recognition of the rights, even the prejudices of others, and acceptance of the fact that there are other viewpoints than those we ourselves hold and cherish.

In every community and in every country there are, unfortunately, men whose greatest ambition appears to be to nullify, stamp out, kill the spirit, the ideals, the principles which the Saviour of the world taught his disciples, and for which he laid down his life. Such individuals, having certain ends to serve, thrive for a time by stirring up strife, through the breeding of passions, prejudices, hatred, disrupting whole communities, and leaving behind them a trail of distrust, suspicion and ill-feeling where formerly concord and co-operation prevailed. These agitators, seeking self-aggrandizement or other selfish ends, pass on, but individual lives have been embittered, happy homes wrecked, communities divided, and all the old pleasant relations and amity destroyed.

It is passing strange why so many otherwise sane and intelligent people give heed to the demagogic appeals of this type rather than to the real leaders of their country. Why is it that men and women can be stirred to frenzy against their fellow citizens merely because they speak another language, or whose skins are of a different color, or because of birth and upbringing, have been taught to worship God through different forms to those they themselves have inherited and accepted?

Rather than be misled by these demagogues and hatred-breeding would not Canada, and the people of Canada, find greater happiness, more real contentment, and achieve greater prosperity and attain to higher things, if, instead, they followed the leadership of Canada's real leaders, past and present?

The confederation of Canada was not accomplished by men who sought to divide the people into racial and antagonistic groups, stirring up passions and fanning the flames of racial and religious prejudice. Such men are never constructive, but always destructive. They never did, and never can build up a country. No, confederation is the achievement of men like Sir John A. Macdonald, George Brown, Sir George Cartier, who, forgetting and transcending personal views, united and worked together successfully to unite Canadians of all classes, races, and religions into one great united Confederation.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, upon whom the mantle of Sir John Macdonald has fallen, is not preaching race and creed bitterness, but is raising his voice on all occasions for unity and sympathetic consideration by all of the convictions and rights of others.

In the Saskatchewan Legislature recently the Minister of Public Health said: "I claim that any brand of Canadianism that does not accord equality to all its citizens, irrespective of race, creed, or place of birth is a fraud. If my country means anything to me, it means that it is a land open to broad enough for every man to be protected in his faith, in his liberty, and as far as justice is concerned to have a voice in public affairs and to be able to express his opinions on public subjects."

As the carillon in the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, at Ottawa, in common with bells around the world, rings out the old and rings in the new, cannot people of Canada rise far above the old suspicions and animosities of the past, and, successfully rejecting the teachings of those who would keep their country in a turmoil, accept as eternally true the words addressed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, shortly before his death, to a body of university students: "Truth is better than fear; faith is better than doubt; love is better than hate."

Heavy Cable Tolls

South American War Crisis Cost League Of Nations Large Sum
The South American war crisis has cost the League of Nations the biggest telegraph and cable bill in its career. The council decided that the entire official correspondence relating to the dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia to nearly sixty governments, each separate dispatch consisting of five closely spaced type-written sheets. The total cost amounted to over \$6,000.

Ring-Necked Pheasants

It would appear, from experiments tried on the ranch of Dr. J. Gray, that the ring-necked pheasant, about three feet in Southern Alberta, last spring the Alberta Fish and Game Association bought a few birds for breeding experiments. Two of them, now on display in a store window at Medicine Hat, are attracting quite a lot of attention.

Break Colds

Colds are quickly broken by Minard's Cough Syrup for throat and also inhalant.



W. N. Z. 1763

Solve Arctic Mystery

Discovery Of Two Skeletons In Siberia Throws Light On On Polar Expedition

Discovery of two whitened skeletons is believed to have solved the ten-year mystery surrounding the exact fate of two members of the 1916-1919 Polar Expedition of Roald Amundsen. The skeletons were found recently in northeastern Siberia. The men involved were named Torgu and Knudsen. Both were members of the crew of Amundsen's Polar ship, the Maud. They left the expedition at the Cheshnik peninsula, with letters, maps and scientific data of innumerable value, which Amundsen thought it desirable should be preserved at once. Torgu and Knudsen were trying to make Port Dismal. They never arrived and nothing has been learned of them until the discovery of the skeletons.

Radio Sets For Cuban Schools
Every school room in Cuba is to be equipped with radio receiving apparatus in order that educational programs may be used in a report from the Cuban government. The students plan to construct their own sets.

Austria has marked the one-hundred anniversary of the introduction of the accordion, devised in that country, to other parts of Europe.

The sulphur of cold smoke will make red or blue flowers much paler, or even white.

Is Losing Money Growing Prize Wheel

Must Have Support To Continue Says Herman Treble

Herman Treble, of Wembley, Alta, three-crowned king of the wheat wheel, will have to abandon experimental work on registered seed and turn to growing wheat commercially, unless there is support coming from conservatives in Canada, as declared in an interview at Winnipeg. "I am going broke growing high-grade exhibition wheat," he said. "I used to make money—quite a lot of money growing commercially; but practically all the money has gone on experimental work on registered seed."

The wheat king, who this year produced the largest crop of registered seed grain in the history of the world—ten carloads of it—declared "there is little money to be made in growing wheat that wins prizes in the leading shows of the world."

"If I had all the money that has been offered to me to accept various positions in the United States as the result of winning grain championships, I would not have worried about the future," Mr. Treble continued. "But as it is, the money I made growing wheat for the market is almost gone, and unless there is support coming from somewhere in Canada I'll have to give up. Before I never considered the possibility of growing prize wheat; now I have to consider it."

TO THE MOTHERS OF ALL PALE GIRLS

If Your Daughter Shows Signs Of Anemia A Tonic Is Needed

Anemia is simply a lack of iron. It is one of the most dangerous troubles that a girl can have, and it is common because the blood of girls becomes impoverished in development, when girls often overwork and overstudy. It is dangerous because it weakens the body, and its approach and because of its tendency to grow steadily worse. Every growing girl should occasionally take a course of iron to guard against trouble. It is because of their powerful action in rebuilding the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made a world-wide reputation. The Pink Pills, which are sold in every drug store, are the only pills that can make a world-wide reputation.

"During my school days I suffered a great deal from this watery blood. I was continually weak and tired, my appetite was poor, my sleep was disturbed, and I was troubled with backaches." To make matters worse I was attacked with acute appendicitis, and the operation left me a very weakened state. My mother, learning of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, had me take them and in a few weeks my blood was restored, as they completely restored my appetite and my sleep. I was able to get my school work done, and I can't always recommend these pills to my friends, but I can't help it."

You can get the pills from your druggist or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Manitoba Industrial Progress

Production In Many Lines Shows Substantial Increase

Production in almost every group of industry in Manitoba has shown an increase of the year 1925. The Industrial Board's general survey has produced far enough to indicate the increase in production in the following groups of industry over the previous year: Flour and grist mills have increased 15 per cent; slaughter and meat packing 14 per cent; bread and baking products 10 per cent; brewing 15 per cent; coffee and spices 20 per cent; printing and publishing 15 per cent; paper 45 per cent; steel 25 per cent; weaving 22 per cent; and iron and steel 50 per cent. The estimated gross output for the province in 1926, is \$150,252,000, or a general increase of about 20 per cent over the production for the year 1925.

Canada's Best Customer

Canada's trade with the Old Land is as old as time to that with the United States. But the difference between the trade with the United States and our trade with Britain is that whereas the United States buys from us but a fraction of what she sells to us, the United Kingdom buys from us but a fraction of what she sells to us. In one respect, therefore, and considering our population, in comparison with the United States, Britain is really our best customer.

Check Colds with Minard's Inhalant.

It is predicted that in ten years there will be one automobile in Europe to every 20 people, in contrast with the present one machine to every four people in the United States.

Formal Discussions Of International Problems

Says Time Has Passed When Nations Can Be Trickled Into Action

Chairman Britton, of the house naval committee, says a Washington dispatch, announced that he intends to propose for adoption by the international union a plan for frequent formal discussions between representatives of two or more nations of their problems. "I am going to propose in a letter sent to Commander Joseph M. Kenworthy, Labor member of the British parliament. The letter was in answer to a cablegram relative to a previous proposal of the chairman for a conference on naval limitation between committees from the house of parliament."

"The time has passed when millions of men and women can be tricked into doing what they will by ambitious executives of irresponsible diplomats," Britton declared. "Secret diplomatic understandings and mysterious treaties affecting the very life of a nation are out of place in a world dealing peace and equality of opportunity to all."

As long as no agreement is reached for equality on the seas, Britton continued, every appropriation for warship construction in Great Britain and the United States would be looked upon as money wasted in competitive construction. Without an agreement, he added, the United States should "adopt a policy on national defence that would disperse all power."

An increase in the navy because of the attitude of Great Britain on naval matters was denounced in the senate by Senator Gillett, Republican, Massachusetts.

He said if Great Britain is "willing to reduce her naval armaments, he could see no other safe course but to increase the United States navy, and add:

"It is disagreeable to contemplate or discuss hostilities, but it is dangerous to shut our eyes to them. I thoroughly agree with recent statements in Great Britain that the two countries are unlikeliest. Yet all declarations of the best intentions are sometimes forgotten."

Patten Estate

Chicago Wheat King Leaves Huge Amount To Charity

Nearly 50 per cent of the estate of the late James A. Patten, "The Wheat King," who died recently, will eventually go to charity. The Chicago Title and Trust Company, named as executor and trustee, has revealed that the estate is estimated at \$150,000.

Upon the death of the widow, the estate is to be turned over by the trustee, one-fourth to the son, an equal share to be daughter, and the remaining one-half to be divided among seven charities.

"Hard-working wife you've got, son," I wish I had a couple more like her."

WINDOLITE

MADE IN ENGLAND

WINDOLITE stands for 100 per cent. sunlight. It makes light strong windows for cattle sheds, dairy houses, poultry houses, hothouses and is economical, unbreakable, flexible and is easy to cut and fit in any width or in any length.

Science has further established that ordinary window glass does not allow the passage of Ultra-Violet rays, so that by using glass we are artificially excluding these vital health-giving rays. Therefore, the invention of WINDOLITE has completely satisfied the long felt want. Exhaustive experiments have been conducted to show that WINDOLITE is the most effective substitute for glass, that it freely admits the Ultra-Violet rays, and that its use is a most beneficial factor in the growth and development of plants and chickens and on the ground, enabling them to reach the first time to have healthy light instead of dull light in the house.

Indeed, the discovery of WINDOLITE has during the last six years completely revolutionized the poultry industry, and has improved the poultry breeding, increasing the egg-laying capacity of the fowls, and has greatly improved the health of cattle and has been used in domestic and household requirements.

Price \$1.50 per square foot, f.o.b., Toronto.

Use WINDOLITE and let YOUR PLANTS

YOUR CHICKENS

Bank in 100% Sunlight

Send for booklet "WINDOLITE"

Distributors: JOHN A. CHANTLER & CO., LTD.

51 Wellington St. W.

Demand Exceeds Supply

Canada Does Not Have Enough Matches For Home Market

Canada, it would seem, ought to possess a thriving industry in the production of matches. This Dominion produces a large proportion of the material required. Yet in the past fiscal year Canada imported matches to the value of \$80,000 as compared with \$33,346 the year before. These came almost entirely from Sweden, where there were no particular restrictions made in the United Kingdom and United States. Exports during the year showed a decline from \$18,470 to \$8,491, these going in small quantities to a great many countries. Canada is at the same time exporting match spindles for the industry in other countries. The value of these to leave the country in 1927, was \$166,248, and in 1928, \$385,685. The United Kingdom is the principal importer while the Irish Free State is also an importer.

Six months ago there were four plants manufacturing matches in Canada, but through amalgamations there were but three in 1928, though the capital investment in the industry had increased from \$2,168,775 to \$4,509,305. A total of 781 persons are employed in the industry, the value being paid the sum of \$523,784. The cost of materials used in the industry was \$1,069,065, the selling value of the products was \$1,943,790 and the value added by manufacture according to figures \$874,760.

While many of the chemicals utilized have to be imported the items of heaviest cost in manufacture are lumber, spindles, containers, boxes and cartons, the material for matches are native products. In view of this one would expect to find a greater supply of matches in the industry of the entire Canadian production is domestically consumed, export trade amounting to less than one per cent of the output.

Survey Of Resources

During the past summer a careful survey of natural resources was made in the north country along the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and next year a smaller survey will be made in territory adjacent to the Alberta Great Westways line under the Natural Resources Research Act.

Cobalt Production

Cobalt produced in Canada is obtained chiefly by treating arsenical silver-cobalt-nickel residues from the Cobalt, South Lorrain, and Georgian silver camps in northern Ontario, through a small part of the production in obtained directly from low-silver high-cobalt ores.

Judge—Prisoner, you are sentenced to hard labour for six months.

Criminal—Excellent! May I sit down for five minutes before I begin?

Canada's Dairy Products

The total value of all products of the dairy factories in Canada in 1926 was \$123,253,076.

To Enter Canadian Banking Field

Barclay's Bank Of England Make Application To Form A Bank Here

Barclay's Bank, Limited, one of the largest banks in England, with resources of approximately \$1,800,000,000, is about to enter the Canadian banking field. According to an announcement appearing in a recent issue of the Official Gazette, at the next session of parliament an application will be made to form a bank under the Canadian Bank Act to be known as "Barclay's Bank (Canada)."

Barclay's Bank, Limited, of London, is one of the "big five" with resources as shown in the balance sheet as at the 30th of June, of approximately \$1,800,000,000. It is understood that Sir Robert Borden will accept the office of president of the new bank.

Worms, however, generated, are found in the digestive tract, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones who have been introduced into the world. An excellent preparation for this purpose can be had in Miller's Worm Expeller, which will immediately destroy the worms and clear the system of the parasites that were favorable to their existence.

Navigation Closed

Without Any Mishap

Everything Made Safe For Winter With No Ice Reports

The winding-up of navigation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river was successful, according to reports received by the department of marine and fisheries. In the lower St. Lawrence all the equipment of the department, such as buoys and floats, were removed to winter quarters without any losses whatever as far as can be ascertained.

All the ocean-going boats operating along the river and lakes reached the sea without encountering ice, and the lake and river boats were safely laid up for the winter.

Foods and Seasons

The canned food industry of Canada has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds, with all the favour of the freshly gathered product, are to be found in or out of season all the year round.

Employer—Mark it five shillings a yard.

Shopman—But it cost only three shillings a yard.

Employer—That's all right; this sale is "regardless of cost."

Minard's Inhalant For Asthma.

Manufacturers of all kinds of products from steel gates to jewelry, are sending representatives to the London museum to study the exhibits in order to get new ideas.

The Improved Glass Substitute

COMES WITH A MESSAGE OF HEALTH

THE sun is the all-powerful life producer. Nature's universal disinfectant and germ destroyer, as well as stimulant and tonic, is the most important ally. Medical research has definitely proved that from the point of view of health and hygiene, the most effective among the sun's rays are the Ultra-Violet rays, which possess the greatest power for the prevention and cure of all diseases.

Science has further established that ordinary window glass does not allow the passage of Ultra-Violet rays, so that by using glass we are artificially excluding these vital health-giving rays. Therefore, the invention of WINDOLITE has completely satisfied the long felt want. Exhaustive experiments have been conducted to show that WINDOLITE is the most effective substitute for glass, that it freely admits the Ultra-Violet rays, and that its use is a most beneficial factor in the growth and development of plants and chickens and on the ground, enabling them to reach the first time to have healthy light instead of dull light in the house.

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TORONTO, ONT.

Penny Postage To All Parts of Empire Effective From Christmas Day

Ottawa.—Penny postage from Canada to all parts of the British Empire was restored on Christmas Day. A message from Premier Mackenzie King to King George bearing the Christmas greeting of government and people of Canada to His Majesty announces the reduction in the postal rates.

The message was sent by the prime minister to the governor general, with the request that it be called to King George.

The message went forth to Buckingham Palace as follows:

"Never have the minds and the hearts of the British peoples everywhere been drawn more closely together," said the message after stating that "we join our prayers to those of all parts of the empire for the complete restoration of your majesty to health and strength."

"We have felt that on this Christmas season we should like on the part of Canada to give enduring expression to this oneness of feeling and to the nearness of the relationship of our country to all other parts of your majesty's dominions," the message continues, "We have decided, accordingly, on Christmas Day to restore the penny postage rate on communications from Canada to all parts of the British Empire."

Canada thus is leading the way in bringing back the two-cent postage rate within the empire, which was discontinued when the war broke out. Premier King, in making public the message, said it was the confident hope of the government that the lowering of the rate would encourage communication between Canada and the other countries and thereby foster greater unity and better understanding among the people who make up the British empire.

Alberta Resources Question

New Offer By Federal Government Is More Satisfactory

Edmonton.—A new offer from the Dominion Government for the transfer of Alberta's natural resources to provincial control is the outcome of the conference just held in Ottawa, according to Hon. R. C. Gird, provincial treasurer, who is the first of the Alberta ministers to return home. This offer is better than any yet made, says Mr. Gird, and is not based on any accounting of previous receipts and expenditures.

As soon as Premier Brownlee returns and the Executive Council can get together, the offer now on the boards will be taken up by the government, prior to introduction in the Legislature. No public announcement of the terms of the offer made in the meantime, the matter having first to be decided, as to acceptance or rejection by the government.

Thompson Re-Appointed

Ottawa.—Col. John Thompson has been re-appointed as chairman of the Board of Pension Commissioners. Official announcement to this effect was made by Hon. J. H. King, minister of health and pensions. The ten-year term of Col. Thompson recently expired.

Takes Police Post

New York.—Grover Whalen has given up his \$100,000 a year position as general manager of the Wanamaker Department Stores, and entered upon his duties as New York's \$100,000 a year chief of police.

Witnesses Point Out Evil Effects Of Mixing On The Grain Industry

Yorkton, Sask.—Farmers of northern Saskatchewan as witnesses before the Royal Grain Commission here, stated that mixing was an evil that is damaging every phase of the grain industry with the exception of private lake terminals.

Claiming that he lost \$225 on a car of grain because of erratic work of the Winnipeg inspection department, W. P. Golden, farmer of Eberstadt, condemned mixing, a vicious principle degrading Canadian wheat and unjust to the old country buyer as well as to the producer.

Cause Of Death Unknown

Coroner's Jury In Ralph McKay Case Unable To Determine What Caused Death

London, Ont.—The mystery of the fate of Ralph McKay deepened when a coroner's jury, after hearing medical testimony, returned a verdict to the effect that they were unable to state the cause of death. The son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKay, of Regina, and a student at Western Ontario University, disappeared strangely on the night of October 25 and for nearly two months diligent search failed to reveal any clue to his whereabouts. Recently his decomposed body was found in the River Thames by children.

The jury's finding was based largely on the testimony of Dr. Fred W. Luncey, who was given charge of the body two hours after it was removed from the water.

Dr. Luncey, who performed an autopsy, declared that he had found no marks of external violence and no fractures of any bones. There was no water in the lungs and the stomach, which was empty, did not indicate the convulsive struggle usual after death by drowning. Nor was any symptom of poison in the system.

"In fact," said the doctor, "I can not tell the actual cause of death."

Leave For Far North

Airmen To Check Up On Conditions Of Prospects Near Richmond Gulf

Winnipeg, Man.—Four airmen of the Northern Aerial Mineral Exploration company left Winnipeg in two motor-monoplanes to find out if "all is well" with a small party of the company's prospectors working on the eastern shore of Hudson Bay near Richmond Gulf.

The prospectors were brought to the bay by steamer, they have no means of communicating with the outside world and the only way they can get to civilization is to walk or go by plane.

The crews of the two planes will check up on the condition of the prospectors and probably bring them supplies from Sioux Lookout.

New Gas Well

Largest Producer Ever Struck In the Medicine Hat Field

Lethbridge, Alta.—Forty miles east of the city, a gas well was struck in the Eagle Tule well being drilled in the Cypress Hills, 35 miles southeast of Medicine Hat, the largest gas ever brought in in the Medicine Hat field. The gas was tapped at 2,300 feet. The structure on which the well was drilled by McElhiney and Kanars is situated on the shore of the province of Alberta, a few miles from the town of Lethbridge. The gas was struck in a well 50,000 feet deep, covering \$50,000 being paid over the counter of the land office here in one day.

Canada Bans Polish Paper

Ottawa.—The Polish language publication, *Dziś i Jutro* (God's Whip), has been prohibited entry into Canada.

SAILS ON MAIDEN VOYAGE



The R.M.S. Lady Nelson, one of the five new vessels built for the Canadian National Steamship Fleet, in accordance with the Canada-West India Treaty, sailed from Halifax on her maiden trip on December 14th. The photograph shows the Lady Nelson on her arrival in Canada from Britain, where she was built, and inset, her skipper, Captain J. M. Reith, and their passengers, including the ship's company and their families, who were specially for tropical travel. Already a number of winter tours from Canada to the West Indies have been booked for the various sailings of these new steamships.

Rector Of Queen's University



Dr. D. O. Skelton, under-secretary of state for external affairs in the Canadian Government, has been elected rector of Queen's University in succession to Dr. Coverdale, whose three year term of office has expired. Skelton was graduated from Queen's in 1890.

Canada Adopts U.S. System

Issuing Identification Cards To Citizens At Windsor

Windsor.—The card identification system now used by the United States immigration inspectors at the Detroit docks of the Windsor and Walkerville ferries will be adopted by the Canadian inspectors, according to announcement by O. G. Adams, immigration inspector in charge at Windsor. Cards contain the photograph of the applicant.

A green card will be issued to the Canadian citizen by birth, a salmon card to the Canadian citizens by naturalization and British subjects with legal standing; a yellow card for the citizens of the United States and preferred countries only who have made legal entry into Canada and who are residents of the border cities employed in Detroit and commuting daily, and a yellow card with check-up on the condition of the prospectors and probably bring them supplies from Sioux Lookout.

Revolts Blamed On Ruler

Afghanistan King Has Not Paid Troops As Expected

London, Eng.—The trouble that King Amanullah of Afghanistan is having in suppressing revolts were said in despatches to be due to his failure to pay his army.

A despatch from Lahore, India, said that the army had not been paid for some time past. The Daily Mail printed a despatch from Bombay saying that the standing army of 35,000 was disaffected because of insufficient pay.

A Karachi despatch to the Daily Express quoted a merchant from Karachi who is generally regarded as a spokesman for President Irigoyen said that Herbert Hoover in conversing with the Argentine president, told him that in the future the United States government would never intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, that it would recognize their right to manage their own problems. President Irigoyen was quoted as saying that he believed that Mr. Hoover was not in accord with the ideas of President Coolidge.

Two New Destroyers To Be Built For The Canadian Navy

Explosion Shakes London

Violent Explosions Rip Up a Mile Of Pavement

London, England.—Leaping gas flames illuminated the wreckage of town streets in London's busy West End where a series of violent explosions ripped up the pavement as though with a giant plow for nearly a mile.

In perhaps a dozen streets, the roadway was in ruins. Probably a score of persons were injured with burns or bruises, or affected by gas fumes.

Vehicles and lamp posts were overturned and great chunks of paving stones and manhole covers were hurled in every direction through front and roofs of buildings.

The first explosion occurred in the post office district, others followed rapidly, heaving up roadways and rocking the entire neighborhood so much that it was feared momentarily London was experiencing an earthquake.

Fire broke out in many of the broken gas mains and there was a fierce blaze for a while on the premises of the Overseas Film Service, the fire apparatus being kept busy all night.

The origin of the explosion is undetermined, although one report, credited for a while, had it that the first blast occurred when a workman crawled into a tunnel with a blow torch. Damage estimated at from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000.

Several hundred people living in flats of the damaged area were rendered temporarily homeless as a result of the explosion.

Quebec Accepts Dawn Film

British Made Edith Cavell Picture Passed By Censors

Montreal, Que.—"Dawn," the British made Edith Cavell film, which has been the subject of considerable controversy in Britain and elsewhere throughout the Empire, has been passed by the Quebec provincial censors. Banned in Great Britain, it has also been rejected in Ontario and Saskatchewan, but is said to have been accepted by the authorities in the other provinces, and the holders of the Canadian rights are hoping that in view of Quebec's decision, the Ontario and Saskatchewan censors will reconsider their decision.

The picture has been shown in New York. Sybil Thorneycroft, one of the most distinguished of British actresses, takes the role of the martyred English nurse.

Promises Not To Interfere

U.S. Will Respect South America's Rights, Says Hoover

Buenos Aires.—La Poca, a newspaper which is generally regarded as a spokesman for President Irigoyen said that Herbert Hoover in conversing with the Argentine president, told him that in the future the United States government would never intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, that it would recognize their right to manage their own problems. President Irigoyen was quoted as saying that he believed that Mr. Hoover was not in accord with the ideas of President Coolidge.

Stanley Baldwin Is Devising Means To Help British Miners

London, England.—The policy of moving unemployed miners out of the distressed coal fields districts to more promising parts of the country under government direction was, if in the end successful, the only means of affording permanent relief, stated Premier Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons. The prime minister was making an additional statement on the government's proposals for dealing with the problem.

The government is giving \$750,000 collected by the fund-raising campaign, £175 to the Dominion, using \$500,000 in transferring men and is going to contribute to the lord mayor's fund an equal proportion of future collections.

Premier Baldwin believed it a fallacy to say that absorption of labor from the distressed areas would seriously interfere with unemployment elsewhere. The schedule of training centres to fit miners for agricultural work in the place of industrial employment would be greatly extended in the coming years, the prime minister announced. The program for the next year would provide for sending at least 6,000 trained or tested men to Canada and it was hoped the recent coal strike would be a real stimulant to the normal movement of migrants outside government schemes. He urged employers of Britain to second the government measures by taking on men from the distressed areas, even if such a man was employed by a firm.

Ottawa.—Canada's naval force, at present limited to the destroyers "Champlain" and "Vancouver" and a number of mine sweepers, will receive added strength in 1931 when two new destroyers of the "Amazon" class are delivered.

The contract for the new men of war was given to Thornycroft, Limited, of Southampton, England. It was announced here, at a price of \$3,350,000. Fifteen ship building firms submitted tenders, one of them Canadian and the others British.

The destroyers, of the "Amazon" class, are the latest type, designed and are armed with four 4.7 inch guns and two anti-aircraft guns. They have two triple 21-inch torpedo tubes. The new vessels are 330 feet long, have a speed of 35 knots and carry a complement of 150 officers and men.

The destroyers will replace "Patriot" and "Patriarch" which were retired from service a year ago. These two destroyers, together with the light cruiser "Arcturion" were presented to Canada by the British government following the war. The "Arcturion" was held up several years ago, but "Patriot" and "Patriarch" remained in service.

Last January the crews of these two destroyers proceeded to England to bring over two other vessels which were used in replacement and which were re-named "Champlain" and "Vancouver." These ships were also received on loan from the British government pending the construction of the new destroyers.

Special features to meet the demands of Canadian climatic conditions will be embodied in the new men-of-war. Consideration must be given to the extreme cold of Canada which have the effect of "sweating" the hull in both summer and winter. The life of the new ships is estimated at 16 years, although they are believed to be serviceable for 20 years and probably longer.

The new Canadian destroyers are the first war vessels to be ordered and built as such by the Canadian government. During the great war a large number of mine sweepers were constructed and employed in the Atlantic, but in the general construction of the Canadian navy, no hitherto built any in the routine course of affairs.

Miner-Harvesters Saved Money Here

Over 1500 Remained In Canada Says Secretary For Dominion

London, England.—Detailed figures on the movement of British miners to Canada last autumn were furnished in the House of Commons by Rt. Hon. C. A. Amery, secretary for the dominions.

He said 8,419 men went to the harvest fields from Britain, and 6,874 returned. Of the 1,545 in the Dominion. Of those returning, he continued, 1,557 had received a loan for whole or part payment of return passage.

Mr. Amery said he believed he was justified in stating that men could have from \$100 to \$200 from their work in the Canadian harvest fields, and that a very substantial portion of the men did save money.

Industry Owe a Great Debt To the Work of Scientists Who Discover Secrets of Nature

When science passes, thinking men give heed. Not long ago as time is truly reckoned, the world was in a haze of superstition and ignorance. To be exact, our present wealth of scientific knowledge had its beginning with the discoveries of Galileo and Newton, and during the intervening three hundred and fifty years unreckoned progress has been made. Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, tells of about these things the other night to the members of the New York State Chamber of Commerce. The interested his audience deeply. The New York Times deemed it worth while to give his address in full for Dr. Millikan, winner of the Nobel prize for research work in isolating the electron, and regarded as the leading American physicist, speaks with authority. He told this important group of industrialists that pure science was the parent of modern industry, and he simply proved his case. He began by alluding to the more or less universal belief a century ago that Bishop Usher's calculation of the date of creation was accurate. It was not known, he asserted very positively, that this world of ours has been in existence for at least a billion years, and, said the speaker, "the human race can probably count on occupying it for a very long time to come, say another billion years." Since the period of time within which our wider knowledge has been gathered might be regarded as but a minute, it is the advance of scientific truth which may be reasonably expected to take place that makes the outlook so bright with promise and interest. "There is the possibility ahead of mankind," said Dr. Millikan, "of hearing in the next billion years to live at least a million times more wisely than we now live." A glorious prospect indeed.

Commenting on the marvelous story of progress during comparatively recent years, Dr. Millikan showed quite conclusively how the radio and the aeroplane, for example, had been the products of scientific discoveries made by Galileo and Newton and by others. He pointed upward march to these achievements had been methodical and gradual. "Do you practical men fully realize," he argued, "that the aeroplane was only made possible by the development of the internal combustion engine, that this, in its turn, was only made possible by the development of the laws governing heat engines, the laws governing dynamics through the use of the principles of the steam engine, that this was only made possible by the preceding 200 years of work in celestial mechanics; that this was only made possible by the discovery of the laws of force and motion by Galileo and Newton? That states the relation of pure science to industry? And this was just as true of the radio, the telephone, the automobile which has been built in the research laboratories since 1910. In all branches of human progress the same story holds true. The step has led to another. We are now moving somewhat rapidly in the broad field of electrical energy, and in the application of the scientific knowledge gathered in the fruitful century just ended with respect to the elements and the constitution of matter. Pure science has laid the foundation for applied science, and at that point the great captains of industry step in with their genius for organization and production. If our great-grandparents could return to us for a day they would find that the step had been utterly new to them; yet a century hence the change may be even more amazing. Men of science are probing deeper and deeper every day into the secrets of nature. A truth learned today may tomorrow become a basis of a great and useful scientific invention; and as the world of thinking men and women has moved up-

ward in knowledge along material lines, it has at the same time formed new concepts of the philosophy of life. The quest for truth goes on, and it will be an immeasurable privilege to watch the unfolding of a new era of knowledge.—Montreal Gazette.



Winnie Newspaper Union



Winnie Newspaper Union



Winnie Newspaper Union



Winnie Newspaper Union

Diagonal closing of bodice, swathe of girle and blurring at one side of skirt, are attractive new style features seen in Design No. 980. The collar that extends to lower edge of waist in front affords splendid opportunity for trimming contrast. As in lustrous crepe satin, it is smart made of the dull side of crepe. Flat silk used for cuffs and skirt. Flat silk crepe, fluted sheer velvet, soft woolen with cotton-faille crepe, silk, printed crepe satin, crepe Roma, crepe Elizabeth, gilette crepe, plain sheer velvet, silk moire, woolen and cotton-faille crepe are sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32 inches bust measure and only. Quirrs 31, yards of 40-inch material with 2 1/2 yards of 2-inch lace, all sketched, for the 36-inch size. Price 25c in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnie Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

Gold Dredging At Medicine Hat

A company, formed in Medicine Hat with 90 miles of river front for gold-dredging in the river is expected to start work as soon as its equipment arrives. This follows a two weeks' visit of inspection here by G. L. Holmes, a California dredging engineer. Reports appear to promise well.

A Valuable Newspaper
Schumann, of the Columbus News Company, Columbus, Ohio, has refused an offer of \$300 for a copy of the New York Herald. In April, 1905, the paper with the story of Abraham Lincoln's Assassination. The paper originally sold for three cents.

A recent analysis shows that 38 out of every 100 farmers in western Canada own a motor car and 18 out of every 100 farmers have gasoline tractors.

The Aztecs believed in special gods who brought diseases and in other gods who knew the healing secrets of

Daily Newspaper For Falkland Islands

Enterprise Of Governor Is Responsible For Its Existence

A recent issue of the London Morning Post says:—"I have before me a copy of a daily newspaper which is published farther south than any of its contemporaries. It is the Penguin, printed and published at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, and it owes its existence to the enterprise and assistance of the Governor, Sir Arnold Lindsay, M.C."

This remarkable production contains 22 footstep typewritten pages printed on a copying machine, and the cost is only one penny a day, or 2s. a month. It contains the latest wireless news, accounts of the visits of British warships, golf news, as well as accounts of rifle and miniature rifle shooting and other sports. A Ladies' Page, a Children's Page, and a long poem on golf by the Governor himself, which concludes with the excellent advice:

"And do not, after every game Recount the way you played the same."

Altogether the Falkland Islands have reason to be proud of their new daily, which the advent of wireless has rendered possible, and I am sure readers will join me in wishing the Penguin every success and the longest possible circulation."

Nothing Modern In Scientific Equipment

Antients Had Plans, and Automobiles Opinion Of Henry Ford

Aeroplanes and automobiles and all other scientific equipment of our age exist in civilization no ancient that historians have no record of them. Henry Ford is quoted as saying, "In an interview with Ralph Waldo Trine, published in the January number of McClure's magazine. The Detroit manufacturer, according to a report, said: 'I am a highly developed moral sense was the only attribute of modern man that was not possessed by ancient peoples. He believes "Ting writes that the moral sense was developed through re-incarnation."

This globe has been inhabited by intelligent people millions of times. Ford is quoted as saying, "Very ancient people, I believe, were highly developed in the arts and sciences. "I believe they had all or most of the things we think are the creations of modern progress. I am sure they had the automobile, the radio and the aeroplane."

"I believe the time will come when men will even know that is going on in the other planets, perhaps be able to visit them. The mind is travelling faster than it did. The distinction and recognition of new ideas has been increased greatly."

Newsprint From Cornstalks

Commercial News, Danville, Illinois, First Paper To Use It

Fifty years ago the use of paper was an expensive item. The achievement of modern science in a recent publication of the Danville Commercial News.

A special edition of 100 papers printed on cornstalk paper, was issued by the Commercial News. It began the first time such paper has been used by newspapers. This unique edition actually was printed on paper made from stalks grown by a Danville company and made into paper by a manufacturing company at Kalamazoo, the entire process requiring only six hours of actual operation. Discovery of the use of corn stalks for paper was made by Dr. Beladendor, of Hungary. An advertisement, with the publication of the Commercial News, the Prairie Farmer, national farm magazine published at Chicago, printed its 200-copy edition on corn stalk paper with the remark that this issue was truly a "from the farm back to the farm" movement.

Grazing Loaves
In 1927 some 9,777 grazing loaves were issued by the Dominion Government covering an area of approximately 6,607,183 acres of public lands on which over 500,000 head of cattle, sheep and horses were pastured. These are all in Western Canada.

Automobile services are expected to take the place of cattle packing, along the highway now under construction in the Anney district of British Columbia.

On rounds of applause—the ladder of fame.



Col. Henry Cockshutt

Director, Canadian Pacific Railway
Colonel Cockshutt, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, is a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of the Bank of Montreal, and President of the Cockshutt Flour Company. He was born in Brantford, in 1868, son of Ignatius Cockshutt, and was educated at Brantford Public and High Schools. He has been associated with the Cockshutt Flour Company since 1884, becoming Secretary-Treasurer in 1888, Managing Director in 1893, and later President. He served as Mayor of Brantford during the Cockshutt Flour Company. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario in 1921, and served at that post in 1927.

Granary Is Now Wilderness

Bessarabia Faces Famine When Wheat Crop Fails For Second Year

For two consecutive years Bessarabia's wheat crop has failed and what was once Europe's granary, is today a desolate wilderness with famine in its wake. This summer the rich wheat fields were devastated by a scorching heat and drought. The unusual cold and heavy snowfall has thrown the hard-working population of Bessarabia into despair.

Eye-witnesses who have just returned from the famished districts, report harvesting scenes which occur daily in this remote and inaccessible part of Rumania. The mortality among the inhabitants has increased alarmingly, because the peasants have resorted to the use of roots, herbs and other non-nutritive foods for sustenance.

With an almost empty treasury, the new Manu Peasant Government has undertaken the gigantic task of feeding a half-million peasants out of state resources. A relief commission was sent to Bessarabia, has recommended the employment of a large number of men in the construction of roads. To this measure the Government gave its unqualified approval.

Rumania's wheat exports this year were the lowest in the history of the country.

What Were Her Thoughts

The humptious young man was trying to create an impression at a party.

"Oh, yes," he said to a lady guest. "I am something of a thought reader. I can tell just what a person is thinking."

"Really?" queried the lady.

"Then I beg your pardon, I had no intention of hurting your feelings."

Will Bay's Champion Cow
Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture, announces that Saskatchewan will purchase the world's champion Holstein cow from Ben H. Thomson, of Boham, in Saskatchewan, for \$10,000, to prevent the loss of his splendid animal to the province.

"You were always a fault-finder," growled his wife. "Yes, dear," responded the husband. "I found you."



Veterinary Surgeon: "Give the cow a tablespoon of this mixture every three hours a day."

Giles: "Our cows don't have tablespoons." — Morgendorn Blaster, Munich.

Interesting Data Is Furnished Regarding South and North Polar Areas By Explorer

Better Baby Chicks Inspection Policy Adopted Which May Have Good Results

A policy is to be put into operation by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, to protect the interests of the purchasers of baby chicks. The Baby Chick Association, representing the whole of Canada, has felt the need of some oversight of the hatchery industry, and their executive committee has cooperated with officials of the Live Stock Branch in preparing a workable plan. The policy to be known as "Approved Hatcheries" provides for the inspection of flocks supplying hatchery eggs and the certification of those that measure up to the requirements with respect to egg performance, health and type. The inspection is to be done under the direction of the Live Stock Commissioner by district poultry promoters and others duly qualified for the work. The approved hatcheries themselves are to be under supervision so as to judge of their fitness to do business. Hatcheries wishing to be classified as "Approved" must first make application on forms that have been prepared by the Live Stock Commissioner, on "chickens" to be recorded, including things, the breed and variety of the flocks, the date the birds would be ready for inspection and having the size of the flocks, both with respect to pullets and hens, and the name and location and capacity of the hatchery.

Famous Cow To Remain In Saskatchewan

Holstein Cow, Cunnery Kornysky At Carter, Purchased By Provincial Government

The purchase for \$10,000 of "Cunnery Kornysky At Carter," the Holstein cow holding the world's record for butter fat production, from Ben H. Thomson, of Boham, by the Saskatchewan government was announced by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture.

Mr. Hamilton stated that arrangements had been made to leave the cow in the care of Mr. Thomson at his farm at Boham, about 100 miles from Moose Jaw. "Having developed this animal as well as a number of others with outstanding records," Mr. Thomson is probably in a better position than anyone else for trying her out for mature records," stated Mr. Hamilton.

Shortly after "Cunnery" beat the previous world's record, Mr. Thomson received an offer from the manager of the live stock commission to purchase a large Holstein herd in the United States. Mr. Hamilton said that the cow was bought for the dairy organizations of the province, as well as from individual dairymen and manufacturers of condensed milk. The government should take action to prevent the cow going out of the province.

Should Use Local Paper

Chambers of Commerce are frequently blamed for not getting out more hoast literature to be sent abroad. Those who raise these complaints could do a great deal themselves by sending out the literature that comes into their own hands in the form of their local newspapers. First assured there is no business individual in a town more interested in the growth of his community than is the editor or publisher, for he has the town grower in his grasp.

Giant Plants Possible

Aeroplane may become as common in 20 years as the automobile. It was ten years ago, Henry Ford, billionaire automobile manufacturer, predicted in a paper published in Washington. "There is no limit as to the size an aeroplane may be built," Ford said. "There are no drawbacks from the mechanical viewpoint of increasing their size."

English Guide (showing places of interest): "It was in this very room, that, Nelson received his first commission."

American Tourist: "That so? How much did he get?"

Proposed dredging of the Zinder Sea. Holland is expected to not only reclaim 500,000 acres of land, but also to prevent the continued salting of the fresh water channels.

She: "They tell me she bought that dress by instalments."

He: "Which one is she wearing?"

With the two Antarctic exploration expeditions steadily moving toward their respective bases, news of a passing letter to the Herald that distinguished his remarkable career. Only a little while before setting out on his belated flight from his he did not return he wrote for Nomad, a magazine of travel and adventure, an article, really part of a narrative he planned about his polar explorations. In its current issue, Nomad published a letter from him, which had been completed, making clear the marked physical differences between the two poles.

According to the great Norwegian, the North Pole is an enormous sea covered with drifting ice. So far as known, the depth of this Arctic Ocean is about 11,000 feet. Contrarywise, the South Pole is an equally enormous continent, with mountain peaks rising to a height of 18,000 feet. The interior of this massive continent consists of an immense plateau with an average height of 10,000 feet above sea level. These two contrasting polar regions have only one thing in common, the fact that the species of animals dwelling there where the open sea meets the edge of the ice mass. This, Amundsen remarks is the only similarity, for the species of animals dwelling there that do not exist beyond the ice barrier are quite different. The North Pole has the polar bear and other bears, the walrus, the seal and birds. But the South Pole has no polar bear and no walrus, its seals differ from those of the north, and it possesses a lions and birds—mostly the penguin. Amundsen describes the penguin as the most characteristic creature of a South Polar latitude, walking like a human being and a wonderful swimmer.

Yet another difference between the North and South Polar regions is the absence of human inhabitants from the Arctic of animals dwelling there, where temperature is about ten degrees lower than the Arctic. Yet the lowest temperature Amundsen struck there was 75 degrees below zero, whereas he encountered 80 degrees below in the Arctic. The North Pole has the polar bear and other bears, the walrus, the seal and birds. But the South Pole has no polar bear and no walrus, its seals differ from those of the north, and it possesses a lions and birds—mostly the penguin. Amundsen describes the penguin as the most characteristic creature of a South Polar latitude, walking like a human being and a wonderful swimmer.

What Puzzled Him

Talkative Lady: Do you know, professor, I think you are positively wonderful. Has anything ever puzzled you?

Professor (bored): Yes, madam. One thing has.

Talkative Lady: And what is that, Oh, do tell me.

Professor: If exercise reduces the weight of a man, so many women have double chins?

London's Automatic Lights

One street in Barnes, London, S.W., has been lighted by automatic lamps for the last twelve months. Each street lamp is fitted with a photocell, which is affected by any light or fog, and turns on the light.



"Did you have sunbaths at the seaside?"

No, unfortunately, I can't swim." — Moutique, Charleroi.

The Control Of Wheat Rust

Dusting the Crop With Sulphur Proved To Be the Best Method

While the development of varieties of wheat that are resistant to stem rust is regarded as the most certain method of overcoming losses from this trouble, the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, through the Botanical and Cereal Divisions, is endeavoring to find out other and quicker means of dealing with the problem. The crossing of resistant varieties with others of high yielding and milling qualities is being pursued. Experiments are being carried on in the hope of finding treatments of the growing crop that will in some sense reduce the losses that occur in seasons favourable to rust development. In a new bulletin on the subject, numbered 106, and entitled "Stem Rust in Western Canada," published by the Department of Agriculture, it is shown that dusting the crop with sulphur offers a promising method of controlling rust. The results for the past three years, it is stated, have demonstrated beyond question that the method is effective under severe epidemic conditions. The work described by the author, Dr. D. L. Bailey, formerly in charge of the Rust Research Laboratory, at Winnipeg, has been largely confined to small plots. The crop on plots treated in 1923 yielded 30 bushels to the acre, as against 20 bushels to the acre from untreated plots. Last year 43 bushels to the acre were obtained from treated plots as against 20 bushels from those given no treatment. The quality of the grain from the treated plots was No. 1 Northern, while from the other plots the grain harvested was fit only for feed. It is pointed out that for effective control the crop must be dusted often enough to maintain a continuous coating of sulphur over the plants while they are exposed to the risk of rust. For this reason the sulphur both aeroplane and horse-drawn field dusters were used. Where the horse-drawn duster was used there was a net profit of \$13.80 per acre from its operation. Dusting by aeroplane was found to be satisfactory so far as efficiency in maintaining the dust coating, and its control in a most interesting way.

This bulletin, which is available from the Publications Branch, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, deals with the subject of rust diseases, its development, and its control in a most interesting way.

A Compulsory GHT

A "Tommy" lying in a hospital during the war, had beside him a watch of curious and foreign design. The attending doctor was interested. "Where did your watch come from?" he asked.

"A German gave it to me," he answered.

A little while, the doctor inquired how he had come to convey this token of affection.

"He said to," was the laconic reply.

Anxious For Settlement

An official communique has been issued by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister of Britain and Foreign Minister of the Empire, the essence of which was that the ministers are determined to do everything in their power to arrive as soon as possible at a complete and final settlement of difficulties arising out of the Great War.

Bituminous Sand

Bituminous sand—commonly, though incorrectly, referred to as "tar sand"—consists chiefly of silica sand cemented together by a soft bitumen. The only occurrence of commercial importance in Canada is along the Athabasca river and certain of its tributaries near McMurtry, Alberta.

The Chinese often paint their houses with a mixture of powdered oyster shells and water.



"One cigar contains enough nicotine to kill 20 rats."

"But how can 20 rats smoke one cigar?"—Lustige Leute, Zeitsung, Cologne.

W. N. U. 1765

The Cleaning Of Milk Pails

The Importance Of The Necessity For Utmost Cleanliness Is Stressed

If thoroughly clean milk is to be secured it is all important for the milkers to see to it that their pails and other utensils are well sterilized and that dirt of all kinds is prevented from falling from the cow into the pail at the time of milking. Precautions in respect to these matters are believed to be of greater account than all other milk pail precautions combined. According to Dr. G. Lochhead, Bacteriologist of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the condition of the utensils themselves are responsible for the majority of the contaminating bacteria. This question is fully dealt with in Circular No. 61 "The Washing and Sterilization Of Farm Dairy Utensils." Milk pails and cans cannot be kept clean by a casual washing. Carelessly washed pails are responsible for most of the trouble that arises from bacterial contamination. Even cans and pails which have been thoroughly washed and scalded, and appear perfectly clean, may add millions of bacteria at the next milking if traces of moisture are allowed to remain in them. Where steam is available the circular recommends its use in the cleaning of the utensils. Without steam the use of hot water is the commonest method of sterilization. The success of this method, however, depends on the temperature of the water and the quantity used. An entire gallon can require at least a quart of boiling water to sterilize it effectively. Where a large number of utensils have to be cleaned these should be immersed for a minute or two in a tank of water at practically boiling heat.

Whatever method is used, rapid drying on a rack, on which the utensils should be placed while quite hot, is important.

Where neither steam or hot water is readily available there still remains another system, the using of chlorine compounds in the washing water. The proper strength to use and the method of application are clearly set forth in the circular, which is available from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Money Returned

A man sent a small boy to deliver a note to a young lady who lived in a fine street. He gave the boy two pence so that he would hurry. After a short time the messenger came back and, returning the money, said: "Miss Jones says she will be glad to see you tonight, but she didn't want the pence!"

Flying Cross For Wright Brothers

The Washington senate unanimously passed the house bill to award the Distinguished Flying Cross to Orville Wright and his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, inventors of the air plane.

"Brown eyes indicate a weak will," states an oracle. Black ones probably a weak defense.

Cleaning Up Canada's Herds

Restricted Area Plan Maintains Healthful Conditions In Whole Districts

Rapid progress is being made in clearing cattle on Canadian farms of tuberculosis. This disease is very common in practically every country where cattle are raised. For many years efforts have been made in Canada to control it with the ultimate objective in mind of complete eradication. The Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, through its Health of Animals Branch, has made wonderful progress in this work. Two main policies are in operation: The Accredited Herd Plan, which deals only with pure bred herds, and the Restricted Area Plan, which undertakes to clean up and maintain in a clean condition whole districts rather than individual herds.

There are now approximately 85,000 fully accredited pure bred cattle in some 2,850 herds. This is under the first plan. Under the Restricted Area Plan, six districts are now reported free from tuberculosis. The total area covers some 11,500 square miles containing about 320,000 cattle. Under this plan the Provincial Minister of Agriculture at the request of the federal government, has directed the Federal Minister of Agriculture, to have certain districts made restricted areas, which is done by "Order-in-Council." Officers of the Health of Animals Branch then apply the tuberculin test to all animals in the area, order destroyed the reactors and disinfect the premises. At stated intervals further tests are made until no reactors are found.

Queer Chinese Superstition

Terrorized Oriental Sailors, Hump When One Says "Devil" Jump Overboard

Superstitions of Chinese sailors on the motor ship Carrio, which threatened for a time to bring on mutiny have been satisfied by the report that one of the Orientals saw the "devil" that had brought them trouble jump overboard.

As the crew sighted the Hawaiian Islands after one of the strangest journeys in the memory of Pacific mariners, one of the Chinese yelled that the "devil" had jumped overboard and his terrified countrymen immediately regained confidence. The Carrio sailed for San Francisco, leaving behind the "devil" which, least Wang Ah Chung, fireman, and caused him to jump overboard.

Left Large Personal Estate

Filed at Edinburgh, the will of the Hon. Esde Mackay, who died on an unsuccessful trans-Atlantic flight with Capt. Walter Hinchcliffe, reveals that Miss Mackay left a personal estate of \$1,112,000, of which nearly \$1,000,000 is payable to the state as death duties.

Alibis for non-success fool no one but the fellow who makes them.

Trapping Moles

Best Method Discovered For Bidding Garden Of These Pests

Moles frequently become serious pests in gardens, lawns, and small fruit plantations. The injury to garden is chiefly caused by the surface tunnels they make directly beneath the rows of seeds or young plants. In strawberry patches the tunnels under the plants break many of the small feeder roots and leave all pointers beneath the plants which cut off moisture and prevent the root from functioning properly. Contrary to current belief moles are not active at all seasons of the year in such climates as permit of their activity during the winter season. Moles are common to all parts of Canada but they appear to be more plentiful in the province of British Columbia. At the Agassiz Experimental Farm in that province different ways of controlling them have been tried. These are described in Circular No. 67, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, which recommends trapping and shows the type of trap that has been found to work well. The trap is of simple construction and easily manipulated.

The runways are usually a few inches to one side of the centre of the hole. The direction of the runway can be determined by scraping aside the earth around the hill until the tunnel is discovered. The trap has to be set in the runway and a garden trowel has been found a useful tool for preparing a situation for the trap. After the trap has been set it has to be protected by sods, grass, or clumps of earth, which should be so placed as to exclude the light without interfering with the spring of the trap.

At the Agassiz Station with a dozen traps set as many as four moles were caught in twenty-four hours. With a little practice and careful observation, it is stated that the average person can become quite proficient in knowing how and where to set a mole trap.

Strawberry Culture

The strawberry is the most important of the small fruits of Canada. It is found wild throughout the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the International Boundary to as far north as the 64th parallel. The cultivated varieties are grown successfully nearly everywhere that wild ones are found.

Gypsum Production

At present the greater part of the crude gypsum produced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is exported as such and finds its market on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

Gold Production Grows

Increased mining capacity, extension of reserves, and the further development of new properties give promise of a continued increase in the output of gold from northern Ontario.

If you answer questions people are likely to question your answers.

Rewarded For Heroism

Young Sudbury Boy Receives Royal Canadian Humane Society Medal

When Stanley Cotton, ten years of age, was presented at Sudbury with the bronze medal for heroism by the Royal Canadian Humane Society, he had the distinction of being the very first child of his age to be so recognized by the Humane Society for bravery. A few months ago he saved a baby from death beneath the wheels of a train, snatching the child from the engine's path in the nick of time. A second later he would have lost his life. His father is Sergeant George Connor of the Sudbury police force, and the boy is a native of Barrie.

British Industry Looks To Canada

Indications Point To Setting Up Of Branch Factories Here

British firms are looking very closely into the possibilities of setting up branch factories in Canada, and they have come to realize the vital importance of studying the market for themselves. Sir William Clark, British high commissioner to Canada, told the executive of the Canadian Chambers of Commerce at Montreal, Sir William said that Canada would see more and more representatives of British firms here every year.

Portable Elevators

Question Is Discussed At A Meeting Of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Among the questions discussed at the recent meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool were those of the possible use of portable elevators and covered scales as a means of serving farmers where there are no elevators and the building of second houses at heavy shipping points. These questions will be gone into and reported upon later.

Government Aid For Farms

Premier B. F. Tolson, of British Columbia, announces that the Provincial Government will establish a marketing branch of the Department of Agriculture, whose aim will be to develop new and existing markets and to give farmers accurate information on all market movements. The Government will appoint the best men available, the Premier stated.

H.B. Farm Lands

Sale of farm lands made by the Hudson's Bay Company during the first nine months of 1928 amounted to 325,298 acres worth \$2,725,000, as compared with 164,002 acres worth \$1,500,000 in the corresponding period of 1927. Receipts for the nine months show an increase of 31 per cent.

Willie—"Did Mr. Edison make the first talking machine, pa?"

Pa—"No, my son. God made the first talking machine, but Edison made the first one that could be shut off."

Tuberculosis Vaccine Research

Subject Is Discussed At A Meeting Of Scientists Held In Ottawa

Canadian science as represented by leading investigators will attend sessions, at Ottawa, of the Associate Committee on Tuberculosis of the National Research Council has divided upon the immunizing efficiency of the vaccine known as "B. C. G." In the fight against tuberculosis, the subject of the meeting was given at the close of a meeting, which was held in private, but officers of the council declined to comment on the deliberations in any sense. "We have listened to a number of papers on experiments carried out with this vaccine," Dr. H. M. Tully, president of the council, declared, "but the delicate nature of the subject does not permit release of our conclusions without mature and studied consideration."

The vaccine, which was introduced in 1924 by the eminent scientists, Professor Calmette and Dr. Guérin, of the Institute Pasteur, has been declared by certain scientists as the most efficient and hopeful method of combating the dread scourge known to modern medicine. Proponents of the vaccine claim that tests carried over a period of years, have proved its immunizing qualities both in its effect on the human system and in treatment of cattle.

In support of this contention, it is understood that Dr. J. A. Houdgquin, of the University of Montreal, has treated several hundred infants with satisfactory results. Dr. A. C. Rankin, of the University of Alberta, in a paper read to the delegates, reviewed the results of experiments he has conducted during recent years, in vaccinating more than 200 calves. He also claims to have met with encouraging results.

Dr. E. A. Watson, collaborating with C. W. McFadden and H. Ross, of the federal department of agriculture, reports that his experiments have not produced immunity, and in many ways were in disagreement with results reported to have been attained by other investigators. He is reported to have said that the vaccine has been completely deprived of its virulence, that it is incapable of causing tuberculosis and that it is absolutely harmless and innocuous.

Dr. Watson, who has experimented with the vaccine for more than four years is quoted as having told the conference that he regarded "B. C. G." vaccination as still being in the experimental stage and in respect to its innocuity and efficiency open to question.

Following further review of expert opinion submitted to the committee, it is understood that a definite programme will be drawn up relative to future research work with the vaccine.

Might Enjoy It

Teacher (endeavouring to "push" the sales of the class photography): "Now, children, just imagine how you'll enjoy looking at this photograph when you grow up. As you look at it you'll say to yourselves: 'There's Mary. She's a nurse; and there's Johnnie, he's a barber; and there's the teacher, she's dead.'"

Another Canadian World-Record

Canada leads the world in aerial surveying. The photographing in five years of 200,000 square miles of hitherto inaccessible country, which, nevertheless, is richly endowed with natural resources, has created a world-record and is equivalent to eight flights around the world with a photograph taken of every foot of the way.

"My plate is damp," complained a traveller who was dining in a London hotel.

"Hush," whispered his wife, "that's your soup."



Father: "You nearly fell down a ravine. Had I known how badly you were going to treat my daughter I would have let you marry her."

Wife: "There, dear. I told you you ought to have bought me that hat."—Gemeinsliche Sachse, Leipzig.

AT THE GATES OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE



The concern of physicians attending His Majesty King George during his illness attracted hundreds of loyal citizens daily to the gates of Buckingham Palace for the latest news. Citizens stood in the rain to get the latest information. Above shows part of the huge crowd which collected at the gates ever since the King was stricken.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Fully 18,000 people visited in September the plant at Howden, England, where Alship P-100 is being constructed.

The Duke of Abercorn has been sworn in as governor of Northern Ireland for a second period of six years.

U.S. Ambassador Schuman has presented an American fund of \$500,000 for a new hall of instruction in the ancient University city of Heidelberg.

Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Wright flight at Kittyhawk, the Paris chapter of the United States Aeronautical Association gave a luncheon.

Premier Mackenzie King celebrated his 54th birthday, December 17. Mr. King has been leader of the Liberal party since August, 1919, and prime minister since December, 1921.

Using volubility to assist in capturing their prey, R. S. Crutcher and W. R. Bayne, of Herschel, Sask., have killed approximately 100 coyotes this season. Eighty-seven of the skins were sold to one buyer.

Parliament will likely be asked at its next session to consider legislation for the return of railway and Peace River lands to British Columbia. Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of interior, states.

On Dec. 17, Theodore Roberts was buried in Hollywood cemetery, in the city where his motion picture characterizations made him an international figure. Scores of movie stars and actors attended the service.

Investigation of the problem of illegal railway crossings throughout Canada probably will be started very soon by Hon. Frank Oliver. Mr. Oliver was recently appointed advisory officer to the board of railway commissioners for this purpose.

Commodore Bartlett, Salvage Superintendent, has advised the White Star Lines that the big liner, *Carpathia*, which went on the rocks off Queenstown, Ireland, could not be salvaged. Bartlett advised the company that salvage would be impracticable and recommended that salvage expense was not justified.

The New Canadian

Valuable Contribution From European Countries To Make Up Our Population

Hon. R. B. Bennett, because he has lived so long in the west, deemed it desirable, in a speech delivered in Toronto recently, to pay a tribute to what has been accomplished in Canada by the people who are not all of British birth, but many of whom have come from various other countries. The Conservative leader is well advised. We want Canada to be predominantly British in its population, but we do not want, and will continue to receive most valuable additions from other sources. Out of these have come real leaders who are genuine Canadians. To nourish a prejudice against any one on account of a difference of race is not good Canadianism; they must be judged by other characteristics. As Mr. Bennett very properly points out, Great Britain itself represents a fusion of blood of many peoples. There are today scattered throughout the western country people whose fathers came from different European countries, but who themselves are proud to be called Canadians, and proud of the privilege they have of aiding in the upbuilding of the great Dominion.—St. John's Telegraph Journal.

A teacher was trying to develop the word "sleigh." "Now, James," she said, "what is it that comes along on runners?" "Hm," answered the five-year-old New Yorker, slyly.

"Sophia, what do you mean by wiping the plates on your trousers' chin?" "It doesn't matter, ma'am, as the handkerchief has to be washed in any case," Krupper, Stockholm.

W. N. U. 1765

Tentative Date For Next Arms Conference

Nations Have Agreed On Eleventh Of Next March

Agreement on March 11, 1929, as the tentative date for the next session of the preparatory disarmament commission, and an accord between Great Britain and Italy as to procedure for carrying out the agreement for settlement of the reparations problem and even to visit the Rhineland, were outstanding developments in connection with a recent meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.

The British-Italian agreement was announced by Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign secretary. It was deemed important as those two powers were named as guarantors of peace on the Rhine under the Locarno pact. Their accord at this juncture was also believed to indicate an agreement concerning the powers of the commission of verification and conciliation which will be substituted for the allied troops when the latter are removed from the Rhine province.

Germany does not wish to see the commission function after 1933. That year was set by the treaty of Versailles as the last under which allied troops might remain in the Rhineland.

League Of Danes Organized

First Meeting Held In Winnipeg Was Very Successful

Aiming at organizing the 40,000 Danes living in the Dominion to assist newcomers from Denmark, a being assimilated as citizens of this country and at the same time preserving Danish ideals and culture, the first convention of the League of Danes in Canada, held in Winnipeg recently, proved successful. It was attended by 100 natives of Denmark. An executive committee was appointed and the new society was formed under what those present regarded as exceptionally favorable circumstances. Dr. N. P. Olsen, Dominion veterinary officer, presided.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union

Alberta Homesteads

During the week ending November 16th, 176 homesteads and 3 soldier grants were taken out at the Edmonton land office, as compared with 26 homesteads and 1 soldier grant during the same week of 1927.

Friend-I suppose, they kept party busy tonight," graves. Judge.

Old Grave-Digger—Somehow I be an' sometimes I dig'n. The trouble is people won't dig 'em.

RADIO COMMISSION

The royal commission to investigate the radio situation in Canada has announced a few days ago. They are: (1) Charles A. Bowman, editor-in-chief of the Ottawa Citizen; (2) Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, chairman of the commission; and (3) Augustin Prigion, director of the Polytechnic school at Montreal. The commission will review radio conditions in Canada from the following questions: 1. The establishment of one or more groups of high-powered broadcasting stations operating as private enterprises with the receipt of government subsidy. 2. The establishment and operation of such a system to be owned and financed by the government. 3. The establishment and operation of stations by provincial governments.

How To Order Patterns

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Enclosed

Amount

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Signature

Printed Name

Occupation

Education

Religion

Political Party

Marital Status

Number of Children

Number of Siblings

Number of Cousins

Number of Uncles

Number of Aunts

Number of Grandchildren

Number of Great-Grandchildren

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HIS GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

Man Over Eight Feet Tall Visiting Home In Manitoba

Gunnar Krewin Johnson, Hardal, a young giant eight feet two and a half inches tall and weighing 324 pounds, has quit circus life and come to spend the winter with his parents at Sinclair, Man.

"High Johnson," as he is known by hundreds of circus patrons who have seen him in side shows in Canada, started to school at the age of eight years and then he was six and a half feet tall. For the first five years of his life he grew at the rate of a foot a year, then gradually slowed up. He has to have all his clothes made to order, except his hat which is only size 7 1/2. His shoes are number 28.

Gunnar's parents are of Icelandic pioneer stock. His father is five feet ten inches in height, and his mother is five feet six. His great difficulty is to find a bed long enough to accommodate him, but at the home, at Sinclair, there is one nine feet long on which he can rest comfortably for several months.

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Flour Industry Of Japan Unsatisfactory

Country Has To Import Wheat For Manufacturing Purposes

The present situation of the Japanese flour and grain trade cannot be described as wholly satisfactory, writes James A. Langley, Canadian trade commissioner in Kobe, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. While flour milling is one of the important items to which Japanese importers are paying particular attention, the market has shown in lower and unsatisfactory prices the effects of many adverse influences.

The dominant factor contributing towards the falling market price for flour has been the over-extension of flour mills. In pre-war days, the productive capacity of all Japanese mills was about 750 barrels per day, but it continued to increase until today the mills have a capacity of 47,240 barrels per day. Yet imported wheat continues to enter the market in large quantities. Imports from Canada during 1927 showed an increase of 100,057 barrels over 1926.

Canada, Australia and the United States continue to supply the bulk of the wheat requirements of Japan. This year an increased importation is anticipated due to the high grades of the domestic crops. The year 1927 showed a decrease in the exportation of domestic wheat flour to the extent of 1,200,000 bushels when compared with the 1926 figures, during which period 4,000,000 bushels of domestic wheat flour were exported.

The annual production of domestic wheat in Japan is about 31,000,000 bushels, and to meet the requirements of the domestic market 17,000,000 bushels were imported in 1927 for manufacturing purposes.

Growing Prize Grain

Herman Trellis Says Farmers Not Paying Enough Attention To Quality

Herman Trellis, Canada's "wheat king," interviewed in Winnipeg, stated that he was misquoting the wheat sent out that was "going broke" growing prize grain. What he meant is, he said, was that growing of prize grain was much more expensive than commercial farming. The unorganized farmer does not command the respect of the business world that he should," Mr. Trellis continued. "The struggling farmer, doing everything in his power to make his vocation a big business, is slowly separating the proverbial haystack from his matted hair. We now of this must insist on the word knowing that farming is a big business."

"The results of the big exhibitions, however, show that Canadian farmers are not paying enough attention to the quality if grain that these exhibitions demand," he concluded.

Praise For Wheat Pool

Premier Stanley Baldwin and Ramsay MacDonald Compliment Organization

The Canadian institution which made the greatest impression upon Premier Stanley Baldwin and Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, was the wheat pool, at their statement at a recent meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in London.

Premier Baldwin said that the wheat pool seemed to him to be one of the most remarkable attempts at co-operation in self-help any body of men had made.

Mr. MacDonald, in seconding Mr. Baldwin, said in his opinion the wheat pool was one of the most extraordinary examples of co-operation to be found in the world. He also eulogized the hydro-electric system of the Dominion.

The most sensitive part of the body is the tip of the tongue.

Radio Commission

Conditions in Canada from the following questions: 1. The establishment of one or more groups of high-powered broadcasting stations operating as private enterprises with the receipt of government subsidy. 2. The establishment and operation of such a system to be owned and financed by the government. 3. The establishment and operation of stations by provincial governments.

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Amount

By

Signature

Printed Name

Occupation

Education

Religion

Political Party

Marital Status

Number of Children

Number of Siblings

Number of Cousins

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Harry Lesch returned from Calgary, on Wednesday night. He reported that up to noon time Wednesday the Empress rink at Calgary had played six games, winning three and losing three. They had made a good showing in the Robin Hood competition, but had been eliminated from that competition when he left.

See Jensen of the Richardson Road Machinery Co. was

Austrum—That taxes levied against E. Hyland in respect to the occupancy of N.E. 28.27-27-28 for the year 1928 be remit-

C. Evans Sargent,
Sec. Treas.

Imperial Oil Agent
E. H. FOUNTAIN
Prompt attention given
to all work
Phone No. 9

This system of rubber shock absorbers and noise insulation begins of course with the new and larger balloon tires, but these are not counted among the hardware and ten rubber parts alluded to above. Engine mountings of the car are cushioned in rubber. The spare wheel carrier support has a rubber anti-rattle device. The steering column support has another. The steering gear control rod has a third anti-rattler device made of rubber.

Dr. A. K. McNeill
(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)
Physician and
Surgeon
Phone 44

John Sandercock
for
the Language, Fine Language

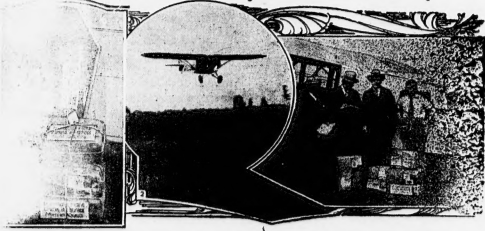
Prices: 50c. and 25c

R. A. POOL

W. R. BRODIE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LONDON TO LONDON BY AIR



(1) Packages of air cargo, especially labelled, at the deck of the cargo compartment in the express airplane (lower). The single motor Fairchild cabin-monoplane landing at St. Hubert air-field, outside Montreal, after the first Atlantic crossing. (2) The cargo compartment of the same aircraft on the way to the next plane to plane.